The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Volume IX. SATURDAY, September 19, 1795. Number

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND of about Three Thousand Acres, late the property of General Washington, lying on Miller's Run, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, of an excellent quality, rich, level, well timbered and well watered, with a suitable proportion of Meadow Ground, will be sold by the subscriber, living in the town of Washington. There are thirteen Farms cleared and cultivated on the Land; and to accommodate purchasers it will be divided into smaller tracts.

The subscriber will also sell some Lands in Ohio county, Virginia.

MATTHEW RITCHIE.

Washington, August 26th, 1795.

A NEW TOWN

IS laid out by the subscriber on the Ohio river, 22 miles from Pittsburgh, and the lots will be sold on the premises, the 25th of September, 1795. One half the purchase money to be paid at sale, the other within three months after the sale—a title within three miles of a grist mill, and the situation is very pleasant.

Sept. 5, 1795. ADAM PATTERSON.

N. B. A pair of horses and gears, sold at the same time.

THE subscriber has for Sale a TRACT OF LAND, containing 200 acres, lying in Franklin township, Washington county, on the head waters of Turtle and Peters creeks, 7 miles from the Allegheny river, 10 from Pittsburgh, and 22 from Greensburgh; there is a small improvement on the land, and it has in a good settlement convenient to several grist and saw mills. An indisputable title will be given, and credit for a part of the purchase money if required. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land and know the terms by applying to Colonel Hough. The following description of the plantation was given to me:

Dec. 2, 1793. PHILIP REDINGER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the gaol of Westmoreland county, on the night of the 13th inst. a certain JOHN KAIN, who was taken by virtue of a warrant from Alexander Philips, Esq. on suspicion of having been of a party that killed and scalped some Indians on the Allegheny river in the county of Allegheny. Any person delivering the said John Kain to the Keeper of Westmoreland county gaol, shall have the above reward paid by

JOHN HEADDEN, Sheriff.

August 22, 1795.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from Craig's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, on Second night the 5th inst. a black MARE, five and, about 10 years old, has a remarkable small star in the forehead, branded on the shoulder S. B. paces and trots, short docked. Whoever takes up said mare and delivers him at Craig's ferry shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Sept. 12, 1795. MICHAEL BEARDSLEE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber living at Mill Liberty, Ohio county, on the night of the 25th of August last, a likely BRIDLE MARE 5 years old, near 15 hands high, a dark bay, with a star in the forehead, a long switch tail, a natural trotter. Whoever apprehends the said mare and horse and thief shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable expences of bringing home, paid by

Sept. 2, 1795. JAMES EDGAR.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Robinson's run, near Spring Hill's mill, on the 13th of August last, a bay and white spotted COW, about 10 or 11 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WILLIAM ALGEO.

Allegheny county, Sept. 12, 1795.

RANDOLPH ACADEMY

THE Trustees of the Randolph Academy notify to the public, that they have established there in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, a commodious building, in order to carry into effect the laudable design of the institution, and accordingly have employed, as a Tutor in the Academy, the Rev. George Towers, lately from England, a gentleman of unblemished character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the English language, Arithmetic and Geography—The price of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek, fifteen dollars; for Geography, for Arithmetic, for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, seven dollars, per annum, to be paid quarterly—Good boarding may be had in the town or neighborhood, on reasonable terms.

It may be necessary to add, that the Masters assistant, and attending, is faithful.

By order of the Board,

JOHN HAYWOOD, C. R. A.

July 28, 1795. Gw.

NOTICE.

IF JOSEPH SHARPE, Son of John Sharpe, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, applies to the subscribers, the Executors of the Testator's Estate in Carlisle, he will to his advantage hear something to his advantage. He left Baltimore formerly and was Apprenticed, Maryland, and removed from thence to Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Carlisle, August 20, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Chambersburgh, Franklin county, on the night of September, a Negro Man named Harry, of middle size, about 30 years old, had on a wine-coloured coat, brass Hussar buttons, striped waistcoat, a fine linen shirt, a good hat, a pair of shoes, and a pair of new buckskin breeches. Whoever secures the said Negro so that he may get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN KELL.

Chambersburgh, August 22, 1795.

THOSE persons who have subscribed for the building of an ACADEMY in this Town, and who have not paid the same, are requested to make payment to the subscriber in two weeks from this date, which will prevent the disagreeable necessity of putting the subscription paper into the hands of a magistrate to enforce what may be due thereon.

By order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy.

JOHN SCULL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on his way to prison, on Monday evening the 31st of August last, the house burning and being committed on the 4th of August 1795, a certain JOHN MEELWEE, alias MEELWY, a low set young man, about 5 feet 2 inches high, wears his own hair, of a fair complexion, something of a down look, a weaver by trade, two years from Ireland, speaks with the brogue, had on a felt hat nearly new, a fine linen shirt, a jean jacket without sleeves, mulberry overalls, with jean breeches, coarse woollen stockings, half worn shoes, and large steel buckles; he took with him a new silver watch, of the newest fashion, without a chrystal, steel chain with sheet locks, a steel and brass keys, he is a malt cutting, sandy yellow, will tell many lies if he can escape being apprehended, or effect an escape otherwise—it is hoped every good man will lend his aid to bring such complicated villainy to justice, and it is earnestly wished every printer would give this a place in his newspaper. Whoever secures the above described fellow in any jail so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward by applying to JOHN M'DOWELL, Esq. near the town of Carrollsburgh. Sept. 1, 1795.

N. B. It is probable he will change his name.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Hatting Business, a Lad between 12 and 14 years of age. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER EURLINGAME, at Mecca. August 15, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living on mill creek, about three miles from Georgetown, a black Mare, and a Colt one year old. The Mare is about 14 years old, 14 hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock X, had on a small bell hung with a leather collar, but no buckle, trots and paces, a little cat hamm'd. The colt is a bright bay Mare, has a star and snip, one glass eye, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the above described Mare and Colt and secures them so that I may get them again shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW POE.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States.

PLAN

Of a Constitution for the French Republic

Reported by the Committee of Eleven, in the Sitting of the 5 Messidor, year 3d.

(Continued from our last.)

Organ of Five Hundred.

249. THE council of five hundred is invariably fixed at that number.

250. The provisions contained in the articles 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, relative to the organization of the council of ancients, are extended in common to the council of five hundred.

251. In order to be elected a member of the council of five hundred, it is necessary to have accomplished the age of 30 years, to have resided in the territory of the republic during the ten years immediately preceding the election, and to have gathered, for one year at least, a freehold estate.

The condition of residence required by the present article, and that prescribed by article 21, of the present chapter, does not exist with citizens who have left the territory of the republic under missions of the government.

252. As soon as three hundred and seventy members are assembled, or after the expiration of the first fortnight, whatever their number may be, they shall verify the powers of the members newly elected, and altogether they constitute the council of five hundred.

Of the functions of the legislative Body.

253. The right of proposing laws belongs exclusively to the council of five hundred.

254. It belongs exclusively to the council of ancients to approve or reject the propositions of the council of five hundred.

255. The council of five hundred and the council of ancients have reciprocally the right of police in the place of their sittings and in the exterior circumference, which they have pointed out.

256. They have reciprocally the right of preserving order amongst their own members; but they cannot pronounce greater punishment than censure, arrest during eight days, and imprisonment during three days.

257. The civil government and the superintendance of the departmental and municipal administration of the commune where the legislative body holds its sittings, belong to the council of ancients.

It may either abridge them or in part delegate that government and superintendance to the executive power, or exercise them itself, as it shall see proper.

258. The council of ancients may alter the residence of the legislative body; it points out in that case, a new place and a time at which the two councils are held under obligation to assemble.

259. The decree of the council of ancients upon this subject, is irrevocable.

260. The same day with the pulling of that decree, neither of the councils can deliberate any longer in the commune where they have resided.

The members who should there continue their functions would render themselves guilty of high treason, and an attempt against the safety of the republic.

261. If, within twenty days after that fixed on by the council of ancients, the majority of each of the two councils hath not made known to the republic their arrival at the place newly pointed out, the administrators of departments, or, in their default, the civil tribunals of the departments, convoke the primary assemblies, and proceed to the formation of a new legislative body, by the election of two hundred and fifty deputies for the council of ancients, and of five hundred for the other council.

262. The administrators of departments who, in case of the preceding article, should be delinquent in convoking the primary assemblies, would render themselves guilty of high treason, and an attempt against the safety of the republic.

263. The members of the executive government who should retard or refuse to seal, promulgate and forward the decree of removal of the legislative body, would render themselves guilty of the same crime.

264. The members of the new legislative body assemble in the place whither the council of ancients had transferred its sittings.

Of the Holding of the Sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, and the manner of Deliberating.

265. The sitting of the council of five hundred are public.

266. The attendants cannot exceed in one half of the members of the assembly.

The gallery will hold of the sitting people.

267. The council of five hundred cannot deliberate if the sitting be not composed of two hundred members at least.

268. The council of five hundred, on the demand of one hundred members, may form itself and deliberate, in general and secret committee.

269. No resolution can be taken by the committee, otherwise than by the absolute majority of the members.

That appeal is printed as soon as the council of five hundred has declared that the affair of secrecy no longer exists.

270. The council of five hundred cannot create within itself any permanent committee except when any of that appears to require a preparatory examination, and nominate a special committee from among its members, which continues itself only for the space of its formation.

That committee is dissolved as soon as the council has pulled its deliberation upon the subject with which it was charged.

271. No proposition can be discussed or resolved on in the council of five hundred without observing the following rules:

There shall be three readings of the propositions; the interval between two of these readings shall not be less than ten days.

The discussion is opened at the second reading, and not concluded after the first or third reading, the council of five hundred may even then leave the discussion open.

Every proposition shall be printed and distributed two days before the first reading.

After the third reading, the council of five hundred shall decide whether or not it needs to be referred.

Every proposition which, having been under discussion, shall have been rejected after the third reading shall not be brought up anew till after the end of the ensuing year.

272. The propositions which the council of five hundred are called upon to pass into laws.

273. The preamble of every resolution announces:

1. The dates of the sittings at which the three readings of the proposition shall have been had.

2. The act by which it shall have been declared after the third reading that there was cause for the adjournment.

274. The council of ancients shall reject or approve those resolutions the preamble of which is not attacked by the observations of the above heads.

If any resolution not attached to these forms, as prescribed for the approbation of the council of ancients, the executive power cannot seal nor promulgate it a law, and the responsibility on that head continues for ten years.

275. Those propositions declared to be urgent by a previous declaration of the council of five hundred are exempted from the forms prescribed by article 271.

That declaration shall announce the motives for urgency and shall make mention of it in the preamble of the resolution.

Of the holding the sittings of the Council of Ancients, and the manner of deliberating.

276. The dispositions in articles 32, 42, 43, and 45 of the present chapter, are common to the council of ancients.

277. The council of ancients cannot deliberate if the sitting be not composed of one hundred and eighty members at least.

278. No proposition for a law can originate in the council of ancients.

279. As soon as a resolution of the council of five hundred shall be laid before the council of ancients, the president shall on no account read the preamble.

280. If the proposition has been declared urgent by the council of five hundred, the council of ancients shall deliberate concerning the approbation or rejection of the act of urgency.

281. If the council of ancients rejects the act of urgency, no deliberation shall take place on the main points of the resolution.

282. If the resolution be not preceded by an act of urgency, there shall be three readings of it at three intervals, each of which shall be at least five days.

283. The discussion shall commence after each reading.

284. Every resolution shall be printed and distributed at least two days before the second reading.

285. The resolutions of the council of five hundred, adopted by the council of ancients, are called laws.

286. The preamble of the laws shall announce the dates of the sitting of the council of ancients at which the three readings shall have been had.

POETRY.

ON TIME.

I.

'TN while the careleſs diſencumber'd ſoul
nks all diſſolving into pleaſures dream,
then to Times tremendous verge we roll,
ith headlong haſte along life's ſurgy ſtream.

II.

gaity the vaniſh'd years reſtore.
rou the withering limbs freſh beauty ſhed
ſoothe the ſad inevitable hour,
r cheer the dark, dark manſions of the dead?

III.

Beauty's bloom avails not in the grave,
outh's lofty mien, nor age's awful grace,
lder alike unknown the prince and ſlave,
helm'd in th' enormous wreck of human race.

IV.

thought-fix'd portraiture, the breathing buſt,
he arch with proud memorials array'd,
long liv'd pyramid ſhall ſink in duſt,
o dumb oblivion's ever deſert ſhade.

Edward Grogan.

Edward Grogan, ſon to Edward Grogan, of Dublin, Eſq. is living, and make his place of reſidence on the ſland known to CROPLEY ROSE, merchant, No. 83, ſouth Water et, Philadelphia, he will hear of a umſtance of the firſt magnitude, and eful to his feelings, which cannot fail y a foundation for future happineſs conſequence in life.

Mr. Edward Grogan, jun. left Dublin t 12 years ago, and embarked for country in a veſſel from the North of and, bound to Philadelphia, or perhaps York. He travelled a good deal on in the northern and eaſtern ſtates in year 1783, and part of 1784, and at Baltimore in the fall of the year 4, at which time he intimated an in- ion of travelling on foot to the ſouth- d, and after viewing thoſe ſtates, he bably bent his courſe to the weſtward. genteel gratuity will be paid to any on, who is ſo kind as to give any cer- information of Mr. Grogan, ſo that place of reſidence may be made known, at could lead in any manner to a diſ- y, eventually, of him.

adelphia, No. 83, ſouth Water reet, June 6, 1795.

ATTENTION.

WHEREAS ſundry evil diſpoſed perſons, deſirous of taking the advantage of ers, 600 miles abſent, and of infant or- ns, have ungenerouſly and unwarrantably ceeded to ſurvey and take poſſeſſion of a ber of ſurveys of land, long ago patent- in the name of Benjamin Johnſton, jun. ich now belongs to the heirs of Benjamin nſton, the elder, deceaſed) in the county Ohio, in the ſtate of Virginia. I do efore, on behalf of myſelf, the ſaid Benja- , jun. and the other heirs of Benjamin nſton, the elder, hereby forwarn all and y perſon or perſons from going into the ſſion of any of the ſaid lands, or treſ- ing thereon in any manner whatſoever, as ll aſſuredly endeavor to bring every ſuch nquent to a due ſenſe of juſtice.

Mr. Peter Peterſon, of Ohio county, will my behalf, and the other heirs of Benja- , attend and remove every treſpaſſer who inadvertently or deſignedly have taken ſſion of any or ſaid lands. I ſhall at- for the ſpace of four months next ſum- in Ohio county, in order to ſettle any ntes which may ariſe on any of ſaid lands, ake deeds of conveyance where the ſaid amin may have ſold by himſelf or his t, and ſhall expect that the payments he ſame will then be in readineſs.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

ly 28, 1795.

The FREE *and* INDEPENDENT ELECTORS *of* WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully ſolicits the votes of the Electors of Weſtmoreland County for Office of SHERIFF, at the next annual ion, and aſſures them, that if he ſucceeds, ill uſe his beſt endeavors to deſerve their dence.

ROBERT ORR.

ly 7, 1795.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on the 15th day of October next, the following tracts of land, part of the eſtate of Philip Tanner, deceaſed, viz.

Two Tracts ſituate in Roſtraver townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, one mile from Youghiogeny river, and 3 miles from Caſtner's ferry on the Monongahela, adjoining lands of John Wright, Eſq. John Power, and others. One of ſaid tracts contains 321 acres, firſt rate land, 80 of which are cleared & 7in good meadow; the fences are all in good repair. There are ſeveral cabins on ſaid tract, which is well watered by never failing ſprings.

The other tract contains 160 acres, 12 of which are cleared and in good fence, the whole of it good arable land.

On the 20th of the ſame month will be ſold one other tract in Fayette county, ſituate on Dunlap's creek, 6 miles above Redſtone Old Fort, and adjoining lands of Ebenezer Finley, Nathaniel Breadon, Eſq. and others. It contains 338 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 15 made into good meadow, and more may be made.—There are ſeveral cabins on ſaid land, and an orchard of apple and other fruit trees planted; the whole of the clear land in good fence. The two firſt tracts may be viewed previous to the day of ſale by applying to J. Wright adjoining the premiſes, and the tract on Dunlaps creek, by applying to John Moore, on the premiſes. Indiſputable titles will be given for all the tracts. Conditions will be made known the days of ſale, by

JOSEPH TANNER, } Executors.
JOHN WRIGHT, }

Auguſt 10, 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS *Joſeph Thornton hath obtained four notes of hand from the ſubſcriber, viz. one for 10l. payable the firſt of September next; one for 10l. payable the 25th of December; one for 10l. payable the firſt of January 1796, and one for 8l. This is therefore to inform any perſon to whom they may be offered for aſſignment, that I will not pay them unleſs compelled by law, as they were fraudulently obtained from me.*

AMOS ANDERSON.

Auguſt 3, 1795.

Twenty Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN *from the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, Allegheny county, a bright bay HORSE, ſaddle and bridle, the Horſe has a ſtar in his forehead, both hind feet white, a remarkable ſcar on one of his hind feet, occaſioned by a cut, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſome ſaddle marks; and alſo at the ſame time was ſtolen a SILVER WATCH. The Thief is one* STEPHEN H. GUILE, *6 feet 2 or 3 inches, fair hair, tied, fair complexion, talks much like a New-England man; he belongs to the federal army. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and bring to juſtice ſaid thief, and ſecuring the horſe and watch ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars and reaſonable charges for the property ſtolen.*

THOMAS LOGUE.

Auguſt 15, 1795.

On the OHIO,

FORTY MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH,

THE *ſubſcriber has for ſale, Butter, Cheeſe, Bacon, Flour, Whiſkey, &c. at the loweſt prices. Corn at 2ſ6 per buſhel, Chopped Rye at 3ſ6, Oats at 2ſ3, and Bran at 7d. Ship Stuff at 5ſ. per hundred pounds.*

Thoſe emigrating down the river may depend on being ſupplied with the neceſſary Stores, by calling at his Ware-Houſe on the Bank.

JOHN BEVER.

George Town, 12th May, 1795. 6m.

Edmund Milne & Co.

No. 84, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Third-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY *inform their friends and the public, that they have juſt opened for Sale, at their* wholeſale *and* retail *Store, a large and general aſſortment of Ladies, Miſſes and Childrens variegated, morocco, ſilk, kidſkin, ſtuff and leather SHOES, SLIPPERS and SANDALS, of every colour, ſize and pattern; together with boots, hootees, Gentlemens neateſt ſpring-heeled, patent and other ſhoes, morocco and leather ſlippers, mens and boys neat and coarſe ſhoes, and childrens ſhoes of every colour and ſize: where ſtorekeepers and others may be ſupplied with the above on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms, and the ſmalleſt favor ſhall be acknowledged and thankfully received.*

May 1, 1795.

THOMAS RYERSON,

No. 177, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BEGS *leave by this mode to inform the Merchants and Traders of the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, and adjacent parts of Virginia, that he has good reaſon to expect from England, in all the preſent month of Auguſt, an aſſortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and SADLERY, equal to any ever imported into Philadelphia, and which he intends to ſell on very moderate terms.*

He has juſt received in the Dry Good line about

1200 pieces of printed calicoes and cottons
150 pieces of aſſorted cloth
150 pieces of aſſorted coatings and duffils
100 pair of roſe blankets
60 pieces ſtriped nankeens, and
6 boxes of white Dutch linen.

ALSO,

70 boxes aſſorted tin
4 caſes of ſhot guns, riffles, and piſtols
250 mill ſaws
150 croſs cut ditto.

Auguſt 1, 1795.

WELLS & MORRIS,

Have a general Aſſortment of

HARD-WARE,

Which they will ſell WHOLESALE, *on the uſual terms, at their Stors in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,* No. 135.

Conſiſting of the following ARTICLES:

ANVILS *with horns and holes*
Ditto without do. do.
Bick irons
Bright ſtanding vizes
Black do. do.
Small hand do.
Bench do.
Files 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, inches, coarſe and fine aſſorted
Raſps of different kind
Carpenters' hammers, hatchets, broad axes adzes and rules
Shoemakers hammers, pincers & knives
Awl blades;
Shoe tacks
Socket and firmer chiſſels from 1-8 to 2 1-2 inches
Gouges ditto
Single, double & tooth plain irons from 1 1-2 to 3 1 2 inches
Compaſſes, braſs and iron
Maſons' bricklayers' & plaiſterers trowels
Nails 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d.
Brads, ſprigs & tacks
Glue
Screw and barrel augers
Shike & pod gimblets
Spoke ſhaves
Hand, pannel, tennon, dove-tail, faſh, compaſs, croſs-cut and mill ſaws
Saw ſetts
Iron ſquares
Pincers aſſorted
Coopers adzes, howels, axes & jointers
Tanners' curriers' & ſkinners' knives
Hinges, braſs & iron of all kinds
Stock locks of all ſizes
Thumb latches
Locks for parlours, cloſſets, deſks, drawers, cheſts, boxes, clocks, bags, &c.
Square do. with rings & knobs
Bolts, flat, round & crooked, braſs and iron
Screw plates
Nut crackers
Turn screws
Shovels and ſpades
Coffee mills
Mouſe & rat traps
Iron chains
Cart & waggon boxes
German ſcythes
Straw knives
Frying pans
Iron pots & kettles
Iron and patent tea kettles
Braſs cocks aſſorted
Gridirons
Chaffing diſhes
Fire dogs
Tongs & ſhovels, with braſs & ſteeltops
Braſs & ſteel chimney hooks
Bellows
Butchers' clevers and ſteels
Candleſticks, japanned iron and braſs
Snuffers, iron, braſs, japanned, ſteel and white metal
Knitting pins common and ſteel
Sheep ſheers
Taylors' do.
Large & ſmall ſciſſars
Razors
Snuff & tobacco boxes, an extenſive and beautiful aſſortment
Cork screws large & ſmall
Iron, braſs and box pullies
Scale beams, large & ſmall
Do. with braſs ſcales
Steelyards
Bed caſtors and caps
Braſs nails
Drawer handles
Deſk and drawer furniture in ſetts
Screw knots and rings
Curtain ditto
Eſcutchions
Cloak pins and hooks
Tea table locks
Saſh screws
Bell cranks
Knives and forks
Pen knives and all other kinds of knives
Curry combs
Staples and plates
Saddlers' tacks
Ditto pincers
Bridle bitts plated and common
Mens and womens ſtirrups ditto
Girth and ſtraining web
Powder tryers
Spurs, plated and ſilvered
Bed screws
Wood do. of all ſizes
Shoe and knee buckles
A large aſſortment of bench & other planes
Pewter ſpoons
Gun locks
Cheſt handles
Window glaſs in whole and half boxes
A large aſſortment of buckles and tips, ſilvered and ſadded
Do do. of buckles, bits and tips, plated, in ſetts
Patent metal ſaucepans with covers
Japanned, plain and flowered quart and pint mugs
Do. do. tea canniſters
Leathern pocket books
Watch chains, ſeals & keys, ſteel and gilt

Beſides a variety of other Articles.

Auguſt 22, 1795.

Eight Dollars

STRAYED *from the ſubſcriber living in Fayette the month of Auguſt laſt, from the ſide of the Monongahela river, about 12 months ago, a bright bay gelding, about 13 hands and an half high, ſome white and two white feet, and a bay mare about 13 hands and an half high, 6 years old, black mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar. Whoever takes up the above Horſes ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or a reaſonable charge for either and reaſonable charges.*

GEORGE THOMPSON.

June 26, 1795.

HEMP, wanted.

A generous price will be given for good clean HEMP, by Col. JOHN IRWIN, Second Street, near Redoubt alley.

Pittſburgh, June 18, 1795.

N. B. Ropes of all kinds made and ſold as above.

Wanted, as Apprentices, two active boys.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY.

BEING encouraged by a number of reſpectable characters, the ſubſcriber offers himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's Office. He therefore reſpectfully ſolicits the votes of the electors of Allegheny county at the next annual Election, and aſſures them (ſhould he ſucceed) he will uſe his beſt endeavors to deſerve their confidence; and is the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1795.

ON *Saturday morning laſt the ſubſcriber ſent a Mare to a certain John Culbertſon, who was to return her the ſame day, but has not ſince been heard of. I will give* One Dollar *to any perſon that will deliver ſaid Mare to me living in the Forks of Yough, 4 miles from M'Kee's Ferry. She is a bay colour, 14 hands and an half high, 6 years old laſt ſpring, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs on her near jaw, a number of ſaddle marks, and a natural trotter.*

JOHN MEANS.

Auguſt 27, 1795.

Weſtmoreland Furnace.

FOR *Sale at ſaid Furnace, about three miles from Fort Ligonier, near the ſtate road, STOVES, and a fine aſſortment of the beſt CASTINGS, at the moſt reaſonable prices.*

GEORGE ANSHEETS, Manager.

Auguſt 7, 1795.

N. B. Good labourers are wanted, to whom generous wages will be allowed.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY acres of Land in the forks of Youghiogeny, nearly oppoſite the mouth of Jacob's creek, 20 whereof is cleared and in fence, ſeveral houſes and a barn, an excellent ſugar camp on the river bottom. A good title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

July 1, 1795.

Came to the plantation of

the ſubſcriber about the laſt of May, a dark brown Horſe, about 13 hands an half high, branded on the near ſhoulder, I. D. has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a natural trotter, judged to be about 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN HUNT.

Auguſt 12, 1795.

CHEAP LAND.

FOR *Sale, 240 acres on big Redſtone, Fayette county, 3 miles from Redſtone old fort, 70 acres cleared, 9 acres of meadow, a two ſtory dwelling houſe, a fine young orchard, a mill ſeat, and many other valuable improvements. For terms apply to the Rev.* ROBERT AYKES, *near Brownſville.*

July 25, 1795.

Joſeph R. Poſtlethwait,

ACQUAINTS the public and his friends that he has removed from Carliſle, and has opened TAVERN in Pittſburgh, at the ſign of the BEAR, in the houſe lately occupied by Capt. John M'Maſters.

Auguſt 7, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures, ſummonſes and executions for Juſtices, for ſale at this office.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street; where Subſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

...ates. It is not a houſe of peers, it is ...n ſenate for life, that we mean to pro... to you. Inſtitutions ſo ariſtocratic will ...proſcribed by your principles, as well as ...our own. Feudal pride is forever ba... from France. We ſhall preſent to ... two ſections of the legiſlative body, ...poſed of the ſame elements, with the ...rence of age. The one to have the fa... of creating all the projects of the law; ...other of ſanctioning them. The firſt ...poſed of the younger citizens, will be ...ſent of the imagination, and the thought ...the republic: the ſecond will be the abode ...the reaſon of the republic.

"The ſhort ſpace of time which the two ...ions will continue in power, does not ...mit us to fear that they will make any ...ack upon public liberty; they will be re... by halves every two years.

"We do not mean to ſpeak now of the ...wal of the convention. But the public ...d commands us to declare to you, that ...our opinion, that the convention ought ...to be renewed but by halves. We are ...paring the form of a decree on that ſubject

"The tribunes have too often exerciſed ...ful influence and a dangerous tyranny ...the convention; you ought to declare, ...only half the number of perſons com... each ſection of the legiſlative body ...uld be permitted to enter them.

"An union of powers is a pure deſpotiſm ...it is therefore with the greateſt care that ...ought to inſure the ſeparation of them: ...hout ſuch a ſeparation, there will be nei... liberty nor ſtability of conſtitution.—...e government remained weak, as long as ...re remained a throne to overthrow; it ...ght now to be ſtrong, becauſe we are la...ring to ſupport and ſtrengthen the repub...

"We have examined this queſtion, whe...er the executive power ought to be nomi...ted by the citizens? we think that ſuch a ...omination would be attended with many ...conveniences. We fear that abuſing the ...ower delegated to it directly by the people, ...might be a dangerous rival to the legiſla...e body. We think that it would be more ...viſable for the legiſlative body to appoint ...e executive council according to certain ...ablished forms. This will be the means of ...ablishing a friendly reſpective indepen...nce. We propoſe that the executive pow... ſhould be confined to a directory of five ...embers, named directors. We do not ...an to propoſe the appointment of a per...anent preſident, becauſe that would give ...one man the poſſeſſion of too great a de...ee of power.—We propoſe that each mem...er ſhould be ſucceſſively preſident of the di...ctory for three months, during which time ...e ſhould poſſeſs the ſeals of the republic. ...ſeems alſo proper that a degree of ſtate ...ould be attached to them, and that they ...ould always be attended in public with a ...ard of honour.

"The republic ſhould beſtow upon them ...Palace, and an allowance proportioned to ...e importance of their functions. It is ne...ſſary alſo that they ſhould have a degree of ...endour, for the purpoſe of receiving the ...mbaſſadors of foreign powers, and of diſ...aying an impoſing aſpect to all the enemies ...the public order.

"The executive power in war and peace ...ght to be initiated in the ſame manner, as ...at preſcribed by the conſtitution of 1793. ...Thoſe, who have ſworn to ſuffer no author... capable of making the laws reſpected, may ...re make uſe of the ſophiſtry of the anar...hiſts. To them you will reply from the ...ſtates of experience.

"The adminiſtrations of the department ...ere too numerous. They are propoſed to ...e reduced to five nominated by the people; ...ch to have a commiſſary general, appoint... by the executive power, and charged with ...e execution and ſuperintendance of the ...ws.

"We ſuggeſt no change either in the ...mes or in the extent of the departments, ...cept in the department of Paris, the name ...which we propoſe to alter to the depart...ent of the Seine. There are now too many ...unicipalities. We propoſe to reduce them ...o one for each canton. The neceſſity for ...is change was acknowledged even in the ...onſtituent aſſembly. The diſtricts will of ...ourſe be ſuppreſſed.

"You muſt perceive that it is not our in...ntion to propoſe to you to re-eſtabliſhed the ...unicipality of Paris; but we ſuggeſt the ...opriety of dividing Paris into twelve muni...pal ſections, diſtinct from each other. It ...the ſpirit of family rather than the ſpirit ...territory which it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh ...France. We propoſe but one tribunal in ...ry department to be compoſed of fourteen ...ions divided into two ſections, and poſ...ing the power of appeal from one to the ...er.

"We do not propoſe any electoral bodies. ...fear the influence of orators upon large ...mblies, which may become the point of ...ruption, or of intrigue. The elections ...take place immediately in the primary ...mblies, and with a ſecret ſcrutiny, for the ...poſe of affirming the greateſt liberty of ...ions.

"We have preſerved the declaration of ...ts, with ſome ſlight alterations. It is not ...law, but the rule of the Legiſlators.

"No ſociety can attach to itſelf the appel... of popular, without making an attack ...n the whole body of the people. It is ...the primary aſſemblies that can properly be called popular ſocieties; ſhort of that, ſocieties only deſerve the name of of coteries—of private aſſemblies, which become uſurpers as ſoon as they attempt to influence the political order.

"Hereafter, a change in the conſtitution muſt not produce a revolution. It is by tardy and ſucceſſive deliberations that the neceſſity of reform can be aſcertained. The firſt ſtep in theſe caſes we propoſe ſhould belong to the council of the ancients, compoſed of 250 members, who muſt be more wiſe and experienced on account of their age, and who are more particularly entruſted with the preſervation of the laws.

We ſuggeſt the neceſſity, at certain periods, and according to fixed forms, of a corps or council, not very numerous, to reviſe the conſtitution. This corps, we propoſe, ſhall be placed at a diſtance from the legiſlative body; ſhall have no particular authority; and ſhall only direct its attention to thoſe changes ſuggeſted by the legiſlative body.—When the corps ſhall have completed its labours, the reſult ſhall be ſent to the primary aſſemblies, to ratify or reject the alterations propoſed. Hence alterations will be produced without convulſion or diſorder.

"The primary and central ſchools ought to be preſerved, but in a ſmaller number.

"National Fetes ſhould be celebrated at fixed epochs.

"French people, ſo long kept in a ſtate of oppreſſion, you who under the name of liberty, have yet experienced only a change of tyrants—reſpectable majority of the nation, your miſeries are great, but they will ceaſe as ſoon as you have a firm and energetic government.

"When after a mature diſcuſſion, the conſtitution ſhall be accepted, private hatred will be extinguiſhed, diſcord will vaniſh, and vice alone will be puniſhed. Errors will be buried in oblivion, and will be covered with a benevolent amneſty.

"Oh, people of France, we ſhall have done nothing for you, if you do not ſecond us yourſelves! Better, far better, would it be to have a bad conſtitution adminiſtered by good men, than a perfect conſtitution directed by tyrants. Your future proſperity depends upon your choice. Reject with equal care the partizans of royalty and of tyranny. Reflect that if you entruſt your confidence to men that are unworthy of it; if you ſold to the legiſlative body thoſe who flatter you inſtead of thoſe who are your true friends, royaliſm and terroriſm will be triumphant, and your happineſs and freedom will be loſt forever."

Boiſſy d'Anglais being quite exhauſted, Daunou, another of the members of the commiſſion of eleven, continued the reading of the report.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 25.

Papers were received on Sunday afternoon from Nantes, by Capt Coffin, to the 2d July; by ſome exertions, we have got the following tranſlations ready for this day's Mercury.

PARIS, *June* 18.

According to the general ſtatement of the Auſtrain forces along the Rhine, they amount to about 200,000 men, not including the troops of the Empire. According to the ſame, the Republican army from Cologne to the bank which lies oppoſite the Briſgau, amounts to 300,000 fighting men. It is eaſy to judge from ſo terrible an apparatus, that if peace does not ſtop the impending blows, there will be more diſaſtrous and bloody events in this, than in any of the preceding campaigns. The greateſt activity is employed in repairing the fortifications of the town and harbour of Nieuport, as well as ſeveral other places in Weſt Flanders: beſides the town and citadel of Tourney are put in as good condition as the circumſtances & the time would permit. What appears ſingular is, that while they are fortifying our cities on the right ſide of the frontiers, they have finiſhed the demolition of the fortreſſes of Namur, ſo important by its poſition upon a high and rough mountain, at the junction of the rivers Maeſe and Sambre.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 5.

By the brig Eliza, Capt. Norris in 25 days from Jamaica.

St. JAGO DE LA VEGA, July 24.

The long expected fleet arrived at Port Royal laſt Friday evening, under the eſcort of his majeſty's ſhip Sampſon, capt. Lewis, of 64 guns, and the brig Drake, capt. Brooking. They were accompanied as far as Liſbon by the fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean.

The ſhips Deal, Hanover, Penelope, Jupiter, Jean, Hampſhire, and Duke of Clarence, with troops on board, arrived with the fleet.

We are ſorry to learn by them, that there is great reaſon to fear the Zealous, of 74 guns, one of the Mediterranean fleet, was loſt in a gale of wind, which ſeparated the convoy; when ſhe was laſt ſeen, ſhe was a compleate wreck, having loſt all her maſts. The Andromache frigate paſſed a foremoſt with the name Zealon, carved upon it, and when the Sampſon again fell in with the admiral after the gale, they were informed that there was little hopes of again ſeeing her.

Six ſail of the convoy bound for this iſland have been captured, two of them tranſports with troops on board. The following are ſaid to be the names of three of them: Bleuheim, Wilſon, carried into Guadaloupe; Betſey of Hull, with 200 dragoons, (troops taken out and veſſel ſunk) and the George, Chadwell.

The Mount Pleaſant, with two troops of the 17th dragoons on board, is ſuppoſed to have been alſo loſt in the above-mentioned gale of wind, as when laſt ſeen, ſhe was in a very bad ſtate. The Bleinheim and another ſhip, having on board two troops of the dragoons, are the only tranſports taken, which in the whole, make a loſs of 200 men, the beſt appointed and moſt handſome troops in the ſervice. The whole number of ſhips miſſing of the convoy is eleven.

The forces arrived in the fleet unde Major General Forbes, amount to 2000 men. Of theſe the 130th regiment, and the brigade of dragoons, under Colonel Walpole, will be diſembarked, and he proceeds to St. Domingo with the 83d regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Fitch, conſiſting of 1100 men, the flank companies of the 130th, the regiment of emigrants, and the recruits for the different regiments in St. Domingo.—Theſe forces will be joined there by the 81ſt regiment from Gibraltar, for the conveying which tranſports ſailed with the Mediterranean fleet.

Pittsburgh, September 19

The following is communicated by the Britiſh deſerters arrived here from Preſqu'iſle.

"That they belonged to the ſchooner Dunmore, employed as a cruiſer between Detroit and Fort Erie; that on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, at night, the ſaid ſchooner lying at Detroit, they made their eſcape by taking a boat (left in charge of one of them) with five ſwivel pounders on board, but the lake running very rough they were obliged to throw one of them over board; that they kept cloſe into the ſhore until they arrived at Preſqu'iſle; as they paſſed Sanduſky they ſaw a great many Indians, but did not go on ſhore for fear of being apprehended and ſent back; that there was great talk at Detroit of the ſurrender of the poſts at the time ſtipulated in the treaty, but that the inhabitants, particularly the mercantile part, were much againſt it.—One of theſe men ſays he was in the fort commanded by Major Campbell, at the Miami, at the time General Wayne defeated the Indians, and that they loſt in that action the greater part of their chiefs, and had the purſuit continued a little longer they would have been driven into the river, where many of them muſt have periſhed.

An ACT to erect an additional Election Diſtrict in Weſtmoreland County.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That that part of Weſtmoreland county, included within the following bounds is hereby erected into a ſeperate election diſtrict, to be called South Huntingdon Diſtrict, beginning on the Chefnut Ridge, at the diviſion line between the townſhips of Mount Pleaſant and Donegal, where the road known by the name of Williams's road croſſes ſaid line, thence along ſaid road weſtward to Jacob Painter, Eſquire's, mill on Sawickly creek, thence down ſaid creek to Youghiogeny river, thence up ſaid river to the mouth of Jacob's creek, thence up ſaid creek, being the diviſion line between Weſtmoreland and Fayette counties, and bounding on ſaid diviſion line to the line dividing Donegal and Mount Pleaſant townſhips, thence along ſaid line to the place of beginning; and the freemen of the ſaid diſtrict ſhall hold their annual elections at the houſe now occupied by* JACOB HOUGH, *junior.*

Country Linen and Bags

WANTED,

For which the higheſt price will be given, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, September 17, 1795

Six Pence Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, (after a hearing before Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. who ordered him home) an apprentice lad named* ABNER EVANS, *5 feet 9 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, very much addicted to lying and idleneſs; he had on and took with him a ſtriped coating coat, a pair of fuſtian overalls, a pair of nankeen breeches, a jacket of the ſame, a pair of ſtriped ſtockings, mockaſins and ſhoes, two ſhirts of country linen Whoever apprehends him and delivers him to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward, but no charges.*

JOHN GIBSON.

Pittſburgh, September 16, 1795.

N. B. Any perſon known to harbour him will be proſecuted as the law directs.

Came to the plantation of *the ſubſcriber living in Miffin townſhip, Alleghenty county, on the* 5th *inſt. a dark bay Mare, about 7 or 8 years old, nearly* 14 *hands high, trots and canters, low carriage, no brands nor ſaddle marks, hind feet white, a blaze in her face, old ſhoes on her fore feet. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

THOMAS LAPSLEY.

September 10, 1795.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

LYNCHBURGH, *August* 22.

By a gentleman from Waſhington, in the ſtate of Georgia, we are informed, that before he ſet out, an expreſs had brought to that place intelligence of a conſiderable French force having arrived on the coaſt of Eaſt Florida. They had taken two Spaniſh garriſons, on the River St. Mary's; and Auguſtine, not far diſtant, was underſtood to be their next object.—Our informant adds, that a number of Georgia volunteers were preparing to join the French.

PETERSBURGH, *Sept.*

On Friday laſt one more caſe of the yellow fever appeared here. The perſon who was taken with it came from Norfolk, and is ſince dead. Guards are now put out, to ſtop all perſons coming from Norfolk to this town either by land or water.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 12.

In the Holland, from Hamburg, came paſſenger, Col. JAMES NAPPER TANDY, a citizen of Dublin.

Captain Towers of the brig Suſannah of the 11th July, was informed at Guernſey that about 100 ſail of Americans with proviſions bound to France were carried into Portſmouth, and different ports in England, agreeably to the late orders.

A letter from Boſton of the 7th inſt. has the following paſſage—"By a veſſel arrived here from England, we learn that Peace is going on briſkly in Europe."

By the Maria, we have received Paris papers to the 9th, and Bourdeaux of the 14th of July: From which the following extracts are taken.

Vermont, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, interrupted the ordinary diſcuſſions of the convention, on the 8th of July, to communicate diſpatches which they had juſt received from the eaſt; ſtating that the Engliſh had debarked on their coaſt from nine to ten thouſand men, women and children. The place of landing was not named—they were chiefly emigrants, and many of them prieſts. The Engliſh admiral had ſummoned the commandant of Belliſle, in the name of Louis the 17th. He anſwered like a republican, "That he had got powder and canon, and that he ſhould never obey the orders of a king."

After this, Doulcet read a letter from the General in chief of the Army, on the ſide of Cherbourg, dated Alencon, July 5.

At the moment, (ſaid the General) in which the emigrants re-entered France, we continue to beat the Chouans on all ſides. In the department of Mayence and Loire, a numerous aſſembly of them have been defeated, and their chief killed. In many other cantons, the republicans triumph: ſome of the communes, indeed, with to ſubmit, but others deſire to march with the republicans to exterminate the rebels. The column of the army of the north, is advanced conſiderably into Britanny.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

By the arrival of the ſhip Harriot, jeſterday 63 days from Bourdeaux, via Salem, we are further informed, that a report was credited at Bourdeaux, at the time of her ſailing, that the French from Brest had intercepted admiral Waldegrave's ſquadron on their return to England after landing the emigrants at the Morbihan near Vannes, and had captured five ſail of the line and ſome frigates, & had ſent them for Brest.

LONDON, *July* 10.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have reſolved to aſſiſt the Emperor with an army of 80,000 men who are to act on the Upper Rhine.

The Pruſſians in Poland begin to approach Warſaw, and are only at the diſtance of half a league from it.

Admiral Hotham's fleet captured two ſmall privateers on the 3d inſt. The admiral has effected an exchange of priſoners, by which fifteen hundred Britiſh ſeamen have been ſent from Toulon to Leghorn.

On Wednesday night laſt a neutral veſſel arrived at Dover, in which General O'Hara came paſſenger.

Spain has ſent 700,000l. to England to purchaſe muſkets, ammunition, &c.

The Toulon fleet is ſaid to have returned into port.

Lord Moira will, it is ſaid, command 15,000 men.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

Accounts from Buffaloe, creek by the way of Preſqu'iſle, ſtate, that Gov. Simcoe had but a ſhort conference with the Indians that he called to council from this ſide the water, and that it broke up without affording him much ſatisfaction—ſince the return of the chiefs, they ſeem very kind and attentive to our people at their towns.

The circuit court of the United States for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will be held at York-town, on Monday the 12th day of October next. Thoſe concerned will govern themſelves accordingly.

59. Thoſe laws of which the preamble ...es not obſerve the forms preſcribed by the ...ticles 55, 56 and 57 of the preſent chapter, cannot be ſealed nor promulgated by the executive power, and its reſponſibility on that head continues for ſix years. Thoſe laws are excepted, for which the act of urgency has been approved by the council of ancients.

60. The decree by which the council of ancients ſhall have recognized the urgency, ſhall be mentioned in the preamble of the law.

61. The propoſition of a law made by the council of five hundred, ſets forth all the articles of an entire project; the council of ancients ſhall reject them all or approve them together.

62. When the council of ancients has rejected a project of a law, the ſame project cannot be preſented to it again, except after the end of two years.

63. Nevertheleſs the council of five hundred may, in that interval, preſent a project of a law which contains the articles making part of a project of the law already rejected.

64. The approbation of the council of ancients is expreſſed upon each propoſition of the law by this ſet form ſigned by the preſident and the ſecretaries: *the council of ancients approves.*

65. The refuſal to adopt on account of formality, expreſſed in article 44 of the preſent chapter, is expreſſed by this ſet form ſigned by the preſident and the ſecretaries: *the conſtitution annuls.*

66. The refuſal to approve of the main points of the law propoſed, is expreſſed by this ſet form ſigned by the preſident and the ſecretaries: *the council of ancients cannot adopt.*

67. The council of ancients ſends the law which it has adopted, as well to the council of five hundred as to the executive government.

Relation which the two Councils bear to each other.

68, When the two councils are definitively aſſembled they mutually give information thereof by a meſſenger of ſtate.

69. Each council appoints ſix meſſengers of ſtate for its ſervice.

70. The meſſengers of ſtate ſhall carry to each of the councils and to the executive government, the legiſlative acts; they ſhall be in the place of the ſittings of the legiſlative councils and of the executive government. They ſhall go preceded by two huſſars.

71. When one of the councils would adjourn to the end of five days, it cannot do it except by a propoſition upon which the other council ſhall have a right of negative.

Of the guaranty of the Members of the Legiſlative Body.

72. The members of the legiſlative body ſhall not be ſearched, accuſed nor judged at any time for what they ſhall have ſaid or written in the exerciſe of their functions.

73. They may for criminal acts, be taken in the fact; but there ſhall be notice given of it without delay to the legiſlative body; and the proceeding ſhall not be continued until after the council of five hundred ſhall have paſſed a propoſition for delivering him over to judgment and the council of ancients ſhall have decreed it.

74. Except in the caſe of being taken in the act of the crime, the members of the legiſlative body ſhall not be amenable to the officers of police nor put under a ſtate of arreſt, before the council of five hundred ſhall have paſſed the propoſition for delivering them up to judgment, and the council of ancients ſhall have decreed it.

75. The guaranty of the members of the legiſlative body, ſuch as is determined by the two preceding articles, commences at the moment of their appointment, and continues for one month after their going out of office whether it be of the council of ancients, or of the council of five hundred.

CHAPTER V.

The Executive power.

Art. 1. The executive power is delegated to a directory of five members, nominated by the legiſlative body.

2. The council of five hundred form a liſt of triple the number of members for the executive which they are to nominate, and preſent it to the council of ancients who chuſe from this liſt.

3. The members of the executive ſhall not be under the age of forty years.

4. They cannot be taken but from among the citizens who have been members of the legiſlative body, or general agents of execution.

The diſpoſition of the preſent article ſhall be obſerved only to the ninth year of the republic.

5. The members of the legiſlative body cannot be elected members of the executive during their legiſlative functions, nor during the firſt year after the expiration of the ſame functions.

6. The executive is partially renewed by the election of a new member every year.

It ſhall be decided by lot, during the firſt four years, who ſhall ſucceſſively go out of office, of thoſe who were firſt nominated.

7. None of the members going out of office can be re-elected till after an interval of five years.

8. Anceſtors or deſcendants, in a direct line, the brother, the uncle and the nephew, and the relations of the ſame degree, cannot at the ſame time be members of the executive nor ſucceed ſuch till after an interval of five years.

9. In caſe of the death, diſqualification or diſmiſſion of one of the members of the executive, his ſucceſſor is elected by the legiſlative body in ten days at fartheſt.

The new member is elected for the time which remained of him who is replaced—If nevertheleſs that time ſhall not exceed ſix months, he who is elected ſhall ſerve during five years and an half.

10. Each member of the executive ſhall preſide in his turn, for three months only.

11. The preſident ſigns all public acts, and is keeper of the ſeals.

12. The laws and acts of the legiſlative body are addreſſed to the executive in the perſon of the preſident.

13. The executive cannot deliberate except there are three members preſent.

14. It ſhall chuſe, without its own body, its ſecretary, who ſhall counterſign its proceedings, and record its deliberations in a regiſter, where every member ſhall have a right to enter his proteſt.

15. The executive provides according to the laws for the external and internal ſafety of the republic.

It diſpoſes of the armed force, without, even in any caſe, the body collectively, or any of its members, becoming the commander, either during the time of their executive functions, or during two years which ſhall immediately ſucceed the expiration of the ſame functions.

16. The executive nominates the generals in chief; but it cannot chuſe them from among the parents or relations of the members, in the degrees expreſſed in the 8th article.

17. It watches and aſſures the execution of the laws in the adminiſtrations and communes, by the commiſſioners of its own appointment.

18. It nominates, but from without its own body, the general agents of execution.

19. The general agents of execution correſpond immediately with the authorities to whom they are ſubordinate

20. The legiſlative body determines the number and the functions of the general agents of execution.

21. The agents form no council.

22. The executive appoints all the receivers of the direct taxes.

23. It appoints thoſe placed at the head of the adminiſtrations of the indirect contributions, and to the adminiſtrations of the national domains.

24. Thoſe placed at the head, as well of the adminiſtration of the poſts as all thoſe of the direct contributions, have the appointment of the clerks of their office and of thoſe of the departments.

25. The directory ſuperintends the coining of money, and appoints the officers charged with exerciſing that ſuperintendance.

26. No member of the directory can leave the territory of the republic, for two years after the ceſſation of his functions.

He is held to ſatisfy the legiſlative body concerning his reſidence during that interval.

27. The directory is reſponſible for the inexecution of the laws and for the abuſes which it does not denounce.

28. Its agents are reſpectively reſponſible as well for the inexecution of thoſe which are tranſmitted to them, as of the decrees of the directory.

29. The members of the directory may be tried by the legiſlative body, for the crime of treaſon, for corruption, for dilapidation of the public monies, and for every capital crime relative to their adminiſtration.

30. They are under the juriſdiction of the tribunals for ordinary and private offences; nevertheleſs they cannot be arreſted but in caſes of being taken in act, nor tried without the authority of the legiſlative body.

31. Every accuſation, as well againſt the directory as againſt one or more of its members, is addreſſed in writing to the council of Five Hundred.

32. If after having deliberated on it in manner preſcribed by the article 54, of chapter 4, the council of Five Hundred admits the accuſation, it declares it in theſe terms:

The accuſation againſt ——— for the crime of ——— dated the ———, ſigned the ——— is admitted.

33. The charge is then read over, and, if it be made to appear, explained in the midſt of the place of the ſittings of the council of five hundred

33. The council of five hundred declares whether there is room for examination of the conduct of the accuſed or not.

35. The arreſted is afterwards heard by the council of ancients, at the bar; and if he is judged guilty, after deliberation had upon in manner preſcribed by the articles 55, 56, and 57 the council of ancients pronounces the accuſation, which produces, ſuſpenſion, and it ſends the accuſed before the high court of juſtice, which is bound to commence the proceſs without any delay.

36. If the accuſed be acquitted by the judgment of the high court of juſtice, he reſumes his functions.

37. The legiſlative body cannot ſend for the directory, nor of its members except in the caſe of the preceding articles.

38. The accounts and the ſettlements demanded by the legiſlative body of the directory are furniſhed in writing.

39. The directory is bound at the opening of the ſeſſion of the legiſlative body, to preſent to it in writing the aggregate of the expences, the ſtate of the finances, and of the exiſting penſions, in order that it may decree ſuch arrangement of them as it ſhall judge convenient.

It ſhall alſo point out the abuſes which may come under their knowledge.

40. The directory may at all times requeſt in writing the legiſlative body to take an object into conſideration, but not to propoſe to it legiſlative orders, if it be not relative to peace and war.

41. No member of the directory can abſent himſelf more than five days, nor remove at a greater diſtance than four myriameters (about ten leagues) from the place of reſidence of the directory without authority of the legiſlative body.

42. The members of the directory cannot appear in public, nor out of doors, nor in the inſide of their houſes, without being cloathed in the proper habits of office.

43. The directory has its cuſtomary guard and paid as ſoldiers, compoſed of one hundred and twenty foot, and an hundred and twenty horſe.

44. The directory is accompanied by its guard in all ceremonies and public proceſſions, where it has always the firſt rank.

45. Each member of the directory may cauſe himſelf to be accompanied over and above by two guards.

46. Every officer of the armed force owes to the directory and to each of its members the ſuperior military honors.

47. The directory reſides in the ſame commune with the legiſlative body.

48 The members of the directory are lodged at the expence of the republic and in the ſame edifice.

49 The compenſation of each of them is fixed at the value of fifty thouſand myriagrammes (about ten thouſand quintals) of wheat.

(To be continued in our next.)

FRANCE.

REPORT
Of the Commiſſion of Eleven,
ON THE
NEW CONSTITUTION,
5 Meſſidor—23 June.

THE hall and the gallaries of the convention were crowded at a very early hour. *Boiſſy d'Anglais*, in the name of the committee of Eleven, delivered the following ſpeech:

"It is (he exclaimed) with a great nation as with a great man—the object of all his labours is to obtain at laſt a glorious repoſe. Thus it is with the French people; amidſt the tempeſt and effervescence of all the paſſions, they have panted after the calm enjoyment of the fruit of their ſacrifices and their triumphs. It belongs to the convention to realize their hopes, by fixing with a firm and ſteady hand, the period of their ſufferings and their agitation.

"Combine all the faculties of your ſouls—collect all the energies of your minds—and bid all the reſtleſs and ſelfiſh paſſions be ſilent. Oh! recollect that the fate of twenty-five millions of men is in your hands! Remember that to you is entruſted the important charge of ſubſtituting light for darkneſs—laws for anarchy—and liberty for licentiouſneſs. For ten years we have ſeen the labour of man in France directed to deſtroy, rather than to build up—let us, however, purſue a contrary ſyſtem.

"Our deliberations are now not checked and impeded by the tyranny under which we groaned ſo long—and we may now expect that they will not be miſled by the demagogues of the accomplices of that tyranny.

Let the nation of France reſume, among the powers of Europe, the rank and the preponderance which belong to her. The deſpots are trodden under foot. The laſt arm which we have to oppoſe to them is a good conſtitution—a conſtitution which ſhall put an end to all diſquietude; which ſhall deſtroy all plots; guarantee the liberty of perſon, of opinion, and the peaceful poſſeſſion of property, and which ſhall annihilate all the criminal hopes of our enemies.

"We have conſumed ſix centuries in ſix years—let not the experience that we have acquired be thrown away upon us. Let the the imbecility of the conſtituent aſſembly; the puſillanimity and indeciſion of the legiſlative aſſembly; the tyranny of the decemvirs, and the errors, unhappily too numerous, in which they have involved the convention itſelf, let theſe, I ſay, be a leſſen as uſeful to us as it is terrible.

"The revolution is not, as has been ſaid, the work of individuals; it is the work of philoſophy, and of the people.

"The tyrants that oppreſſed us formed in a fortnight, in order to conceal their ambitious views, a ſhapeleſs ſkeleton, which they decorated with a ſacred name, and with the ſanction of a people who were no longer free, becauſe they were oppreſſed.

"Your committee of eleven has thought that you will do little for the good of France if you do not prevent the return of every ſpecies of tyranny; they have deſpoiled the conſtitution of 1793, of the perfidious trappings in which it was dreſſed; they have preſerved that which was uſeful in it; and have modified or changed that which was inimical to the ſecurity and the liberty of the citizens, and to the ſocial harmony and glory of the French people.

We muſt declare to you, that the [illegible] tion meditated amidſt intrigue and [illegible] and accepted by terror, is nothing more [illegible] the concentration of all the elements of [illegible] order, and the organization of anarchy. [illegible] is from your wiſdom, your patriotiſm and your courage, we expect, that having annihilated the tyrannic authors, you will bury their work in the tomb that has devoured them. Releaſed from their ferocious and fearful yoke, you cannot preſerve a conſtitution conceived in the boſom of vice.

"Are there are any who are yet miſled by its pretended advantages? Let them reflect, and be enlightened by the firſt days of the month of Prairial! What indeed, muſt we think of a conſtitution which organized the partial inſurrection of powers, independent of the conſtituted authorities, and legalizes the reign of plunder and terror. When it is ſupported and called for with ſuch eagerneſs, by the friends of anarchy and diſorder, we may fairly conclude that it favors tyranny, and that it is a code of immorality.

"How can we conceive the idea of [illegible] primary aſſemblies deliberating upon [illegible] laws? It would be tearing millions from agriculture, commerce, and the abodes of induſtry. Beſides, can we ſuppoſe ſuch an accordance of will as that the ſame laws can be preſented without danger for acceptance to all the aſſemblies? That which diſpleaſed one might receive the approbation of another, and hence would reſult perpetual diſcords and civil wars.

"What muſt we think of a conſtitution which beſtows all the power upon the turbulent and the idle: which eſtabliſhes a legiſlative body without dignity or liberty: which leaves the direction of the armed force to the firſt factious man who may have the audacity to ſeize it: which affords no guarantee to individual liberty, and in which no principle or relation to foreign power is to be found?

"Create a government that ſhall be firm without being dangerous; combine the powers of it in ſuch a manner, that united, they ſhall produce good, and ſeparated, they ſhall not produce evil. Give to the executive power that degree of force which ſhall make it reſpectable within, & feared without.

"Abſolute equality is a chimera; civil equality is what every man may claim; we ought to be governed by the beſt, and therefore we muſt collect either the moſt enlightened or the moſt intereſted. If men without property were to enjoy the rights of citizens without reſerve, they would ſoon attack property, and eſtabliſh fatal taxes, the effects of which they would neither feel or have foreſeen.

"A country governed by proprietors, is in a ſocial ſtate; a nation governed by perſons not proprietors is in a ſtate of nature. We mean therefore to propoſe to you to declare that to be eligible to the legiſlative body, a man muſt poſſeſs a certain degree of property.

"This is no injury to the freedom of election; it is rather a pledge of reſponſibility which ſociety requires, when ſhe inveſts one of her members with the right of ſtipulating for her. We have not thought it right, however, to reſtrain the right of the citizens; all Frenchmen having equally concurred in the reſtoring of freedom to the ſocial body, every one ought to make a part of it; the condition of property is not the baſis of the aſſociation, and the poverty of the indigent has an equal right to be protected with the opulence of the rich.

"Nevertheleſs, we propoſe to you an exception for the condition of a ſervant; the ſervant ſubmits himſelf to another man, and exchanges his liberty for a portion of wealth; he ſhould therefore be temporarily excluded from the exerciſe of his political rights.

"It ought alſo to be the ſame in future with regard to thoſe who cannot read and write, and who ſhall not have learnt ſome mechanical art.

"Mendicants or vagabonds, ſhould alſo be excluded; the former, becauſe they are a charge to the ſtate; the ſecond, becauſe they are of no country; the rights of a citizen ought alſo to be interdicted to bankrupts; and, in fact, no one ought to be permitted to exerciſe theſe rights, unleſs their names are inſcribed upon the liſts of contribution.

"We have alſo been of opinion, that in a certain term of years no one ought to fill a ſtation in the ſuperior political organization unleſs he ſhall have previouſly exerciſed a public function in the inferior order. This condition appears to us to be an eſſential ſafeguard to the public liberty—and it is not a new idea. Rouſſeau propoſed this inſtitution to the Poles, and Mirabeau to the conſtituent aſſembly.

"In order to oppoſe a powerful bulwark to the wanderings of the legiſlative body your commiſſion have thought that it is neceſſary to divide it into two bodies. This diviſion will mature the deliberations, by making them paſs through two ſtages.

"The ſecond ſection of the legiſlative body will warn the firſt of its errors. A variety of diſcuſſions will alſo take place, which cannot but be moſt profitable to the public cauſe.

"Who better than you can teſtify to the world all the dangers inherent in a ſingle legiſlative body? You know well to what point the audacity of ſome wretches, the uſurped popularity of a demagogue, and the communal ſport of factions may miſlead an aſſembly without reins or counterpoiſe. I will not fatigue you with the hiſtory of [illegible]